



Prime Minister Rabin and Ambassador Simcha Dinits, left, as they faced the visiting senators in their meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. Right to left, Senator Baker, Ambassador Malcom Toon (partly hidden), Senators Ribicoff, Cannon, Ford, Culver, Bumpers and Hart. (Rabamim Israeli)

## is asks eration troops

Affairs Correspondent  
President Elias Sarkis on his fellow countrymen with the Joint Force, while saying that the troops in Lebanon's 19- and restore security in the Lebanese state.

ported by aides to clamp down on government, many accused of infighting in the political circles. The censorship is aimed at protecting Arab forces, especially of southern Lebanon.

last night amid a 17-day-old Arab summit in Cairo. Christians and in the hills round artillery fire, often along battle lines.

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The police last night arrested another Arab case, and a search of the case for which the Kapat Holim (Him) is, page 2)

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WALLFISH  
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Readers  
NEWSWEEK  
ONDS

## On 'nuclear tour' 13 U.S. Senators meet with Rabin

Jerusalem Post Staff  
A party of 13 U.S. senators sent to study the question of U.S. nuclear reactors to be sold to Israel, Egypt and Iran, met yesterday with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem. The senators, who are led by Abraham Ribicoff (D-Connecticut) and Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tennessee), arrived by special U.S. Air Force plane yesterday afternoon for a four-day visit in Israel.

Rabin told the Senate team that the Arab states were currently marshalling political and economic weapons to use as leverage against the West in general, and the U.S. in particular, so that pressure could be exerted against Israel.

He said in reply to a question that Israel would not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the region. He dismissed the Arab signature of the treaty against nuclear proliferation as meaningless since it contained a clause that it did not apply to Israel. In any case, the world had no control today over nuclear proliferation, Rabin said, as witness the French deal with Pakistan.

Although the senators asked about Israel's energy plans in general they did not touch on the question of nuclear power plants, which they will discuss in detail at other sessions with Israeli leaders. The senators denied that they had come to secure Israel's signature on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. "All we are going to do is express our personal views on the subject," they said. "It's not our job to exert influence or to apply pressure about any agreement."

of the Electric Corporation, who was one of a number of Israelis who met PLO figures in Paris some weeks ago. ("Haolam Hazeh" editor Uri Averbach, and ex-Aliut Malik Peled held similar talks in Paris.) Hammer demanded that the Cabinet take a stand on the issue in readiness for the Knesset debate this week on a motion for the agenda about the meetings, tabled by Amnon Linn (Likud-La'am). The coalition must refer Linn's motion to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Hammer said.

However, two Ministers, Mapam's Victor Shmuelov (Health) and Labour's dove Abraham Ofer (Housing) said that the Likud motion was provocative and aimed at harassing the Government, so it must be struck off the agenda.

Two other Labour Ministers, Shimon Peres (Defence) and Shimon

(In Vienna, Ribicoff had said on Saturday night that Carter is deeply concerned about the spread of nuclear-weapons technology and will probably take strong action to tighten safeguards.)

Besides Ribicoff and Baker, the senators, who are accompanied by their wives, are: Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nevada), Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Missouri), Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), Sen. Wendell H. Ford (D-Kentucky), Sen. John C. Culver (D-Iowa), Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Arkansas), Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colorado), Sen. James B. Pearson (R-Kansas), Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Michigan), Sen. Henry Bellmon (R-Oklahoma), and Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nevada).

They were met at the airport by Knesset Member Moshe Shahal and by U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon, who briefed them before their meeting with Rabin. The delegation was also met by Zvi Rafiah, political counselor (for Congress affairs) at the Washington embassy. Rafiah will be escorting the senators during their stay here.

(Atoms—Page 4)

Vorster: No atom accord with Israel

WASHINGTON. — South African Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday denied that his country has an agreement with Israel on nuclear cooperation.

In reply to a question in the TV news programme "Face the Nation," Vorster said that the matter was not discussed with the Israelis.

By ASHER WALLFISH  
POST Diplomatic Correspondent  
Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Cabinet yesterday that Egypt and the Soviet Union had apparently not solved their differences on such bilateral issues as military and economic aid, as a result of the Sofia talks last week between Foreign Ministers Andrei Gromyko and Immanuel Fahmy.

However, he said, it seemed the two countries had decided on a limited measure of cooperation, based on a certain common denominator.

Egypt packed the Soviet call to resume the Geneva conference on the Middle East, he said, because Egypt understood that the Soviet Union needed a lever of this sort to restore its lost status in Middle East affairs and create the impression of parity with the U.S.

The Soviet Union was willing to play the Egyptian game of creating the impression that it

was not tied to American apron strings.

Allon said that, before the Arabs open their campaign of pressure on the U.S. in 1977 after Jimmy Carter's installation, Syria would try to generate the impression that it was ogling the U.S., while Egypt and Jordan would make friendly motions in the direction of the Soviet Union.

By so doing, they would try to don the mantle of an independent Arab bloc, capable of conducting a dialogue with East and West, yet unwilling to be enslaved by either.

The Foreign Minister ridiculed press reports of his intention to visit Washington next month. He said such a visit would have been premature.

He said in reply to a question by Abudir Ha'avoda wing colleague Yisrael Galili, that he had not asked to meet either of the two presidential candidates when he went to the U.S. in September, and neither of them had asked to

meet him. He said that he had met President Ford in his official capacity, however, not as a party candidate.

Israelis would do well to realize that Ford was still President till January 20, he said, and that Ford was running U.S. policy.

Allon said that Israel was anxious to be put into the Shropshire section of Unesco at the current conference in Nairobi, and was grateful to friendly West European states who were campaigning on its behalf. But Israel was not willing to pay a price for it, in the form of a condemnation of its policies by the conference which would be foisted on the Europeans by the Arabs, in return for the Arabs not sabotaging the decision to put Israel in Europe.

He warned that the Arabs would again raise the proposal of sanctions against Israel this year at the UN General Assembly.

# 70,000 workers involved in strikes, labour rows

## Assis sit-in continues as plant shut

Jerusalem Post Staff  
RAMAT GAN. — The Assis plant here was formally closed yesterday evening at 6 p.m. — but the 200 discharged workers continued to occupy the plant and said they would stay there until their demands for reinstatement are met, or until they receive increased severance pay.

Shortly before 6 p.m. manager Akiva Harari informed the Ramat Gan Labour Council that the plant was closing down. He said that the Assis management would not even attempt to open negotiations with the workers until three conditions are met: a guarantee for the physical safety of the managers and senior company officials; a guarantee to keep equipment in good condition, and a demand that workers "behave as is normal in labour disputes."

Harari and the chairman of the Assis board of directors, Henri Daniel, were imprisoned in the factory for 27 hours over the weekend. The workers locked up Harari and Daniel to press their demands for increased severance pay.

In reaction to Harari's notification of the plant closing down, the Ramat Gan Labour Council urged the workers to act with restraint and forbearance in order not to jeopardize future negotiations. The Labour Council demanded that the Assis management start negotiations with the workers immediately.

### THREE CONDITIONS

Queried by The Jerusalem Post, Harari said no negotiations would start until the workers met with his three conditions. Late yesterday evening, Ori Amit, secretary of the Ramat Gan Labour Council met with the workers in the factory to work out joint strategies.

Earlier in the day, the presidium of the Manufacturers Association called on the Government to stamp out any "expression of violence" in the relationship between management and labour.

It sharply criticized the failure of the police to take steps to release the two imprisoned managers over the weekend on the grounds that neither they nor other members of the Assis executive had called for help.

The presidium said it was the "duty of the police" to take proper steps "whenever it sees the law being violated before its very eyes" without waiting for a formal complaint.

In another resolution, the presidium called on the Government to take every possible step to prevent the "washing away of wage dams" on the public wage front, lest this lead to an ever-increasing inflationary spiral.

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However, he said, it seemed the two countries had decided on a limited measure of cooperation, based on a certain common denominator.

Labour relations were aggravated yesterday as an estimated 70,000 employees — or one out of four in the country — are currently striking, carrying out sanctions or threatening to do so.

Fifteen thousand engineers held a one-day strike. Some 300 Peagas employees, 100 administrative workers at the Haifa Technion and 16 harbour pilots also struck. Some 2,500 doctors, as well as employees of the Transport Ministry, Assis and the Dead Sea Works, held sanctions in the demands for increased pay.

Three thousand social workers warned of sanctions in two weeks, state attorneys threatened sanctions next week and 8,000 high school teachers, hundreds of maritime officers as well as X-ray laboratory workers also threatened partial strikes.

Spokesmen for 40,000 "non-specific status" civil servants yesterday reiterated their demand for a IL350 per month advance payment on account of an incentive pay bonus they expect to get in the future. Similar demands have already been asked for by the tax department workers in the Ministry of Finance and employees of the civil aviation department.

Uriel Abramowitz, the chairman of the Trade Union Department explained at the Central Committee's meeting yesterday that some workers in the public services received wage increases in the last few weeks because they had carried out sanctions or had threatened to do so. This snowballed and "put in question the Histadrut's wage policy," he added.

The Central Committee did not discuss the wave of strikes and sanctions during yesterday's debate which lasted close to five hours. Most of the committee's time was taken by a discussion of the seamen's problems, the dispute with the government over the subsidy cut, and to hear a report by committee member Raphael Bash and Yaakov Ilan who visited Italy as guests of its labour federation.

The government's unilateral decision to cut subsidies by 20 per cent will also come up but a Labour member of the Central Committee told The Post he did not expect much about it.

But there were calls for an hour's strike throughout the country and meetings during working hours to protest the government's decisions. The recommendations will be discussed in Woschinska's committee.

Meanwhile, the 15,000 engineers will today return to work but they

will not sign any plans, documents nor give advice. Yesterday's strike was fully observed, the Engineers Union claimed. Union representatives visited plants and sometimes found engineers at work but all but 20 left when told to go. The union's secretary, Gustav Badian, said membership of the 20 was suspended.

The strikers included civilian engineers working for the IDF. Water supply to some places in Sinai reportedly broke down and a senior Defence Ministry official asked the Engineers Union to allow members to repair the damage. But the union's secretary refused.

Members of the ministerial committee on wages were put on stand-by for possible urgent meetings, probably even today, to decide on a demand by civil servants to grant them IL350 per month advance payment on future wage increases.

The committee, which met last night, heard a report on labour disputes with the civil servants: the main immediate issue is the demand by the customs employees at Ben-Gurion Airport for IL350 a month advance payment, as was approved to civil aviation employees there.

Israel chess women win Olympiad

By ELIAHU SHAHAF  
Jerusalem Post Chess Correspondent  
HAIFA. — Israel won first place in the Women's Chess Olympiad here last night. By defeating Australia 2-1, Israel gained an insurmountable lead going into the last round of the women's competition today. It was the first time Israel has won a world chess championship in a team event.

The Israel team went over the top when Luba Kristol won her adjourned game from Australian M. McGrath, giving Israel a five point lead over England, its nearest rival. In other pairings, Israel's Lea Nudelman topped L. M. Opie and Olga Fedrajanakaya lost to N. Kellner.

The four team members — Kristol, Nudelman, Fedrajanakaya and Alla Kushnir — all are recent immigrants from the Soviet Union. Team captain is Eliahu Levant. (U.S. leading—page 2)

Soviet parade one of smallest ever

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday staged one of the smallest of its annual military parades marking the 59th anniversary of the communist revolution. No new military equipment was presented and even the marching style of the troops was toned down.

"The Soviet army and navy are reliably guarding the cause of revolution, socialism and peace," Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov announced to the marchers from his place with the rest of the Soviet leadership atop Lenin's mausoleum.

But the collection of armoured personnel carriers, artillery pieces, and surface-to-air missiles that rolled for six minutes through Red Square included no weapons that were not shown last year. For the second year, all tanks and other tracked vehicles were absent. (In all, some 150 items of military hardware, representing 13 different weapon types, many of them nuclear, trundled past the Kremlin leaders.)

The several thousand foot soldiers, cadets, sailors and seaborne commandos who marched across the square also appeared to have abandoned their traditional goose-stepping for a more moderate march.

There was no official explanation for the toned-down nature of the parade on the 59th anniversary of the 1917 revolution.

Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 69, led party and government dignitaries in the mausoleum's reviewing box just outside the Kremlin walls. He chatted with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, who is reported to have been seriously ill during the summer. Kosygin, as seen on television, seemed to show his 72 years, but saw out the parade to the end, muffled in overcoat, scarf, gloves and Astrakhan hat.

Ustinov, who succeeded the late Marshal Andrei Grechko, stressed the Soviets' military muscle both in his Red Square speech and in a traditional "order of the day" to troops.

He told diplomats and visitors crowded in the red flag-decked Kremlin square under a gigantic portrait of Lenin: "The defences of the land of the Soviets are strong in all their sections." (AP, UPI)

16 killed in Iranian quake

TEHRAN. — Two killer earthquakes rocked the northern Khorasan province of Iran yesterday, government officials said.

At least 16 persons died and dozens more were injured in two villages 800 kms. southeast of Tehran, according to first reports.

The first quake registered 6.5 on the Richter scale and was followed by an aftershock measuring 4.8.

Officials said the quake was the worst since another in Khorasan eight years ago, which killed 13,000 persons. (UPI)

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All participants in  
This Year in Jerusalem  
U.J.A. National Conference  
who are still in Israel  
please contact the  
U.J.A. Jerusalem Office  
Tel. 02-39759, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.  
or 63433, after 2 p.m.











## Rhodesia's whites 'may panic' at change-over

GENEVA. — Rhodesia warned the British representative at the Geneva talks on Rhodesia that the introduction of a black-nationalist sponsored majority rule within a year would cause panic and a mass exodus of whites from the country. The warning was given to Ivor Richard, British chairman of the Rhodesia conference, as he struggled to save the talks from collapse.

Conference officials said that Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pictor van der Byl told Richard that Rhodesian whites accepted the idea of majority rule, on the basis of a gradual change with a date set two years ahead for independence day. But, he said, the nationalist demand for complete independence within one year, or even the British compromise of 15 months "could give rise to panic" among Rhodesia's 275,000 whites and lead to a mass exodus.

Van der Byl said that the setting of an early date for legal and constitutional change-over which could not be met, would lead to a post-independence "black-on-black" off fighting between the rival black parties.

The 12-month, 15-month and two-year limits refer to the time between the end of the Geneva talks, set by Richard for argument's sake at the end of November, and independence.

Richard called in all the delegation leaders yesterday in an attempt to narrow the differences over the date and to keep the talks going. But the deadlock between the four black delegations and the white minority government remained as deep as before with none of the sides prepared to compromise on an independence date.

Meanwhile it was reported that the Rhodesian forces engaged in last week's "invasion" against black nationalist guerrilla camps in Mozambique have been cut off from retreat to the border, a senior government official said in Mozambique.

The official said the Rhodesians who crossed into northern Tete province last Sunday, had been cut off from the border during a week of heavy fighting that continued yesterday. But he did not disclose how many Rhodesians were involved. (UPI)

## One dead, 25 hurt in Ulster

BELFAST. — A Saturday night of bombings and shootings left one man dead and another 25 injured in sectarian violence.

A security guard was shot dead outside a bar in north Belfast. He was on duty outside Jordanstown bar when a motorcycle and sidecar pulled up and a passenger got out of the sidecar and fired about five shots at him.

A car bomb exploded outside a crowded bar at Ballymena, county Antrim, injuring 25 persons, five of them seriously.

Yesterday, two bombs, apparently planted by the IRA, ripped through a downtown bus station in Belfast, destroying or damaging five municipally-owned buses, police reported. (AP)



President-elect Jimmy Carter sets out on his first U.S. Air Force jet trip since his election—for a holiday at St. Simon's Island, Georgia on Saturday. (AP radiophoto)

## Carter credits TV debates for win

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA. — U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter believes his three televised debates with President Ford gave him his election victory.

The former Georgia governor told journalists invited to his mother's house in Plains on Friday: "Every time I made a mistake it was news. And Mr. Ford's news was that he came out into the rose garden and signed a bill and he was in charge of things, very authoritative, very sure of himself, no problems, no squabbles, no mistakes."

Carter was talking about his 22-month campaign to win the presidency.

Relaxed in an easy chair, Carter said: "I have a feeling that had it not been for the debates I would have lost."

He said the low-point in his campaign came after his first debate with Ford in September in Philadelphia which the polls showed he lost on domestic issues.

Carter said he was concerned about the news coverage he received compared to that of Ford. Although not unfair, he felt the difference shown to the President during news coverage was a "crippling thing."

"I think Ford ran a very good, strategic campaign... his major thrust against me was fear, fear of change, fear of the future," Carter said. "The President's campaign theme was that he had been a good, honest and decent president since Watergate, but that Jimmy Carter was an unknown quantity."

Carter said: "I think the debates let the American people be kind of reassured: well, at least Jimmy Carter has some judgment about foreign affairs and defense."

But he thought he had made a mistake in being too aggressive about a statement by Ford that the Soviet Union did not dominate Eastern Europe.

In a campaign stop in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Carter claimed Ford had been brainwashed. "I said I let him steer in his misstatement about Eastern Europe and not made an issue out of it. I think I would have been much better off," Carter said.

He said the opposition Republican campaign characterization of him

hurt his image in the country. "A lot of people still feel, I'm sure, a question about what is going to happen when Jimmy Carter gets in the White House."

Carter, who wore blue jeans and a work-shirt open at the neck, said he continues to consider himself a populist. Pressed to explain what he meant by the term, he defined it as "deriving one's political strength and one's philosophy directly from the people."

"There's been a natural inclination to dwell to an extraordinary degree on my character, who am I, what do I stand for, is there any secret there," Carter said.

He said three people had approached him about jobs before the election and the only promise he made had been to put more blacks, minority groups and women in key government jobs.

Although he had not had a chance to analyze in detail the results of the election, he said he knew he had been "clobbered" by voters earning more than \$20,000 a year, while doing well among independent voters, blacks, the young and lower income groups.

Asked whether he was worried about the future, Carter said: "I do not have any trepidation about the future. I feel very dedicated, very sober, very deeply aware of the responsibilities that will be on my shoulders." (Reuters)

## Saudi forces leave Jordan

AMMAN. — Saudi forces stationed in Jordan since the 1967 Six Day War began pulling out yesterday.

Similar Saudi units in Syria are estimated at a brigade in strength were withdrawn more than a month ago.

The Saudi troops were stationed in the southern province of Kerak to face the Israelis across the Jordan Valley.

The Saudis said that their troop withdrawal from both Syria and Jordan was temporary, to allow for an overall army retraining programme. (Reuters)

## Atoms for peace or war

WHEN JIMMY CARTER takes over as U.S. President in January a critical issue he will face is nuclear power. Both President Ford and Carter made statements about the question in their election campaigns and the problem is recognized as important because, whether it concerns the military or civilian sphere, it can mean life and death for civilization.

It is of particular concern for the U.S., especially as it was the first to make and use the atomic bomb against Japan 31 years ago. For that reason, it must bear the burden of responsibility in curbing the spread of such weapons.

It is to America's credit that it acknowledged and sought to assume such a responsibility as early as 1946 when it proposed at the UN the creation of an international body to control nuclear energy use. It must be noted that the USSR then vetoed the proposal: seeing that it had yet to explode an atomic bomb, it then preferred a straight ban-the-bomb measure.

The International Atomic Agency was then formed and the atomic-for-peace programme was inaugurated 20 years ago. The theory was that non-nuclear nations would be persuaded not to work on nuclear weapons if they were assured of aid in developing "peaceful" nuclear projects.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons has been intensively discussed for three decades, but there is now the matter of the increased risks involved since at least 28 countries have built or are building nuclear power reactors which can also produce material for making bombs.

THERE IS NEW awareness and concern both in the U.S. and elsewhere that while the world may have avoided annihilation by a small, select group of nuclear superpowers, it has still to succeed in ensuring that humanity does not go up in mushroom clouds produced by the numerous developing countries which are processing plutonium.

Plutonium is the element which breeds up in spent atomic reactor rods. When chemically separated, it can be recycled and used to generate additional nuclear power, but it can also be used in atomic bombs. These could be made by any kind of irresponsible group — government, terrorist, or even Mafia-type

gangsters — after undergoing the more difficult step to separate the plutonium from radioactive waste from reactors.

The main nuclear powers have nightmares about some megalomaniac like Uganda's Idi Amin somehow acquiring an atomic bomb: there is also the story told by Hassan Haykal in his book of how Libya's Gaddafi once tried to "buy" an atomic bomb from the Chinese.

Despite the establishment of the atomic agency, both France and China made their own nuclear

a nuclear policy council to review their position on nuclear sales. They have said that deals already contracted for will go through, although they are understood to have said privately they would not be upset if Washington talked Pakistan out of the sale.

A more important plan suggested by Ford is for postponing commercial plutonium reprocessing in the U.S. pending further evaluation. This would counter the complaint by others that ever since the nuclear non-proliferation treaty came into force in 1970 its weakness was the continued American sale of nuclear fuel and equipment to non-treaty countries. An example frequently given by critics was Nixon's offer of uranium and reactors to Israel and Egypt, both non-treaty countries. (Twelve U.S. senators are currently in Israel to assess Israel's nuclear needs.)

JIMMY CARTER, an expert on the subject from his work in the nuclear field in the U.S. Navy, is alert to the problem. Carter promised that if elected he would ban sales of reprocessed fuel and reprocessing facilities to any nation refusing to renounce the nuclear arms option. But he did not say he would refuse to sell atomic plants to non-treaty countries.

In his second TV debate with Ford, Carter noted that by 1985 or 1990 there will be about 20 nations capable of exploding nuclear weapons. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the other hand said there are already 20 nations with this capability. Most experts believe that 40 nations will be able to explode an atomic bomb by 1990.

What is more disturbing is that this capability is now well within the grasp of an increasing number of developing countries, among them Taiwan, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil and Iran.

After all, none need start from scratch. They all have nuclear scientists who studied or are studying in institutions abroad. They merely need to build a small plant to extract just enough plutonium for an atomic bomb or two.

The U.S. for 20 years promoted nuclear power all over the globe. It must now take the lead in re-dressing whatever harm has been done by working out with others new and different arrangements.

## U.S. Treasury issues boycott guidelines

By NANCY ROSS  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal reacted promptly to the Treasury Department's announcement on Friday of new guidelines for U.S. business compliance with the Arab economic boycott of Israel by calling the proposed rules "obstructionist" and "insensitive."

The New York Democrat, who led the congressional fight in the last session to get a ban on all boycott activities, said that "denial of certain tax benefits to companies complying with the Arab boycott is a step in the direction of open competition. Unfortunately, even this step is being obstructed by proposed Treasury guidelines which show an insensitivity to the realities of boycott compliance."

The rules hold that under the Tax Reform Act, only contractual arrangements, generally speaking such as agreeing to refrain from doing business with someone, can be considered compliance. A certification merely attesting that a U.S. firm did not purchase any goods from a company trading with Israel, for instance, is not sufficient to cause a company to lose its foreign tax credits or benefits.

Thus, if an American company and an Arab company sign a contract including a provision that U.S. Jews will not be sent to the country to work on the project, the U.S. firm stands to lose tax benefits. If, however, that company signs a contract without that provision but then makes hiring of Jewish employees for the job contingent upon their getting a visa — knowing that Arab country often prohibits entry to Jews — the U.S. company will not be penalized by the Internal Revenue Service.

Or again, if an American company supplies information about its own trading, or lack of trading with Israel and other U.S. firms trading with her along with specifications about its products, but does not sign a contract, there is no tax penalty. Nor is there a penalty even if a contract is signed some time later.

The guidelines affect contracts made after November 3, 1976. How-

ever, the Treasury indicates they may yet be amended. Treasury and Commerce Department lawyers are said to be ironing out differences now.

Treasury's definition of participation in or cooperation with an international boycott differs widely from Commerce's definition. "The latter considers at present that the mere answering of boycott-related questions, whether or not the firm changed its business practices to conform, constitutes compliance. (The disparity results in part from two separate laws being invoked.)"

However, unlike Commerce, which evoked an angry, confused reaction from "complying" businessmen when it made their names available to the public last month, Treasury has promised to keep names confidential. The guidelines list the circumstances under which U.S. firms, their subsidiaries, and individuals must file IRS Form 5713, called "International Boycott Report Form."

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said the Treasury owed U.S. business "some degree of certainty as to what is prohibited and what is permissible under this confusing law. He denied that the guidelines were in effect a blueprint of how to get around U.S. restrictions on complying with Arab requests.

The guidelines contain scores of situations, based on actual inquiries made by businessmen and on Treasury lawyers' hypotheses. Intermediaries, such as banks, insurance companies, foreign subsidiaries and shippers, are treated rather more leniently than the principals as a rule.

Two examples of practices that would land an American business in Commerce's open files but would not appear in IRS files are these: agreeing not to put the Star of David on merchandise shipped, and agreeing not to ship in Israeli vessels or those stopping at Israeli ports. (Both requests appear frequently in documents from the 14 Arab countries honouring the boycott.) Treasury considers the agreement not to ship Israeli "a precautionary measure to avoid risk of confiscation of the goods rather than a restrictive boycott practice."

YELLOW. — The Taj Mahal is turning yellow. An Indian news agency says that the 300-year-old white marble monument to Moghul emperor Shahjahan's love for his wife Mumtaz Mahal is threatened by pollution from sulphur dioxide in the air, caused by railway engines and an oil refinery. A rescue operation is under way to preserve the tomb's whiteness.

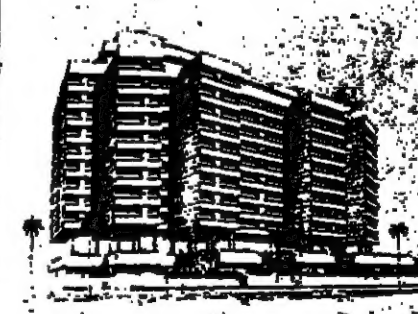
## Bhutto threatens to break U.S. ties

AMSTERDAM. — President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan says his country will revoke its military alliance with the U.S. if Washington blocks Pakistan's purchase of nuclear equipment from France.

In an interview published on Saturday with the daily "De Telegraaf," Bhutto said Pakistan is "the only country associated with America that can't buy weapons on credit in the U.S. We must start to pay cash for those expensive weapons. The Americans want to spare certain feelings in India by imposing restrictions on our weapon purchases. But do we form a threat for India?"

The U.S. says it objected to the proposed sale of a nuclear reprocessing facility to Pakistan because it might lead to the spread of plutonium, a by-product of reprocessing and an ingredient in atomic bombs.

French sources, however, insist that the deal provides adequate safeguards against the spread of nuclear material. A U.S. law forbids aid to any country that acquires a nuclear reprocessing plant without adequate international safeguards against diverting spent fuel to plutonium. (AP)



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for Immigrant Parent Workshops

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Candidates should also have a university education and work in one of these fields: educational psychology, sociology, social work.

For particulars please apply to Mr. Ami Shilon, Department of Adult Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, 19 Rehov Yafa, Jerusalem, Tel. 2427771.

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HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Succession and Administration 84/76

In the matter of the late HELEN BERLATZKY, deceased in France on March 2, 1964.

Petitioner: Isabelle Monique Falvert, by her Advocates Meyer and Hesson, 129 Sherot Rothschild, Tel Aviv.

(Claimant: Be it known that an application has been submitted to the Court requesting the grant of an Order of the above deceased, and the appointment of an administrator of the estate.

All persons opposing the said application should submit their objections within 15 days of the publication of this notice, of which the Court will grant an order as it sees fit.

J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Succession and Administration 1646/76

In the matter of the late ESRHA SASSON, deceased in the U.S.A. on February 25, 1974.

Petitioner: ANE SASSON.

(Claimant: Be it known that an application has been filed in this Court for a declaration of the succession of the above deceased, and I hereby cite all persons who wish to oppose the application, to submit their objections within 15 days of the day of this public notice, after which the Court will make such order as it may deem fit.

J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

Israel Cancer Association



# DOOR-KNOCK CAMPAIGN — TOMORROW!

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HELP FIGHT CANCER



or war

PAGE

## ny against cancer

LIP GILLON

a Post Reporter

The Israel Cancer "Knock on Every door tomorrow is to say Susy Eban, the resident. Even allowed deterioration in the well pound since the initiated its door-prize 15 years ago, this collected, this is a target in these hard Eban is sure her will reach it as a team of ten calls. And now we am thrilled by the any helpers, not only money they raise, but prove that our they has succeeded. go cancer was a dir- ever mentioned We have brought it

tion began by in- on stations for breast course of the past 15 we set up 32 such as show that women in Israel will the breast," says e figure is the same g countries. We get ear. If we can catch prospects are very nan can live a full, any years despite a

Rockland County (affiliated with ity of New York) el for a year or edit at home, not idies at an Israeli er learning, but ut research done a kibbutz or for ren in English un- pervision. its are studying or el within the is three-year-old ly one of its kind e are registered ames for foreign it's universities; ademic-level work ettings. former American pal who runs the Jerusalem office lel, said that enture into inter- ation was a ce science in con- on's. Scotland all programme land now has of- is and elsewhere. l education is

breast cancer. We have now in- troduced very sophisticated instru- ments, mammographs and thermo- graphs, which greatly improve the prospects of early detection. Un- fortunately, these weapons in the fight against cancer are very expensive, but we had to get them. That is why we need ILAM, a year of which ILAM, goes on new projects, ILAM on development. "The Henny Gestet- ner Detection Clinic at Rambam Hospital is using a linear accelerator which cost \$135,000, donated to the Association by Barnett and Sylvia Shine.

A very successful innovation was a programme known as Reach for Recovery. Women undergoing sur- gery for breast cancer go through a terrifying traumatic experience, even when the operations are successful. They dread returning to their husbands, families, places of work. To boost their morale, women who have already had such operations visit patients and explain that it is possible to return happily to normal married and family life, to work and recreation. They give advice on the use of the prosthesis.

Another new idea introduced by the Association was the day-care clinic. Some people with cancer may require treatment over a period of months, but they do not need to be immobilized in hospital, nor need the hospital allocate full time beds to them, a very expensive procedure.



Susy Eban

The idea of the day-care clinic is to have small buildings with 14 or 15 beds available, in which patients can rest by day and then go home at night. The scheme was initiated at the Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem and the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv. Then the Miriam Sacher Day Clinic was built at Tel Hashomer Hospital, and another one at Rambam. Then came an even more ambitious project, the Charles Clore Hospital.

Although the Association has gone in for several development projects, some of them very substantial, it does not set out to replace the hospitals in any way in the treatment of cancer. "Cancer is such a terrible enemy of mankind that we all have to get together to fight it."

## LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES / Tom Tugend 'Anti-goyishness' storm

THE ODD TERM "anti-goyishness" has become a fighting word within the Jewish community since its in- troduction last month by a local rabbi while castigating American Jews for their increasing isolation from their non-Jewish neighbors.

Rabbi Steven B. Jacobs went somewhat further. He told his con- gregants at Temple Judea in subur- ban Tarzana (named for the acrobatic jungle hero Tarzan) that U.S. Jews, once in the forefront of civil rights battles for minorities, "is in great danger of becoming a racist community," both anti-black and anti-gentile.

"Racism, anti-Negroism, is grow- ing rapidly in every Jewish con- gregation in America," he declared, "and 'anti-goyishness' is as common among Jews as anti-Semitism is common among Christians." His words, though excessively forceful, touched on a genuine concern among liberal Jews and might have received a reasonable hearing within the community, but for two fatal in- discretions.

Rabbi Jacobs chose the term "racism," currently one of the dirtiest words in the American vocabulary and particularly offen- sive to Jews following the odious United Nations resolution, and his remarks were published in the "Los Angeles Times," the biggest and most influential general circulation daily in California.

The responses were immediate and heated and took up an entire column in the Editor's page in the "Times." They attacked the rabbi for both errors of fact and verbal hyper- bole, while less public comments reaffirmed the Jewish sensitivity to "washing our dirty linen in public."

Apparently chastened, Rabbi Jacobs has so far declined to respond to his critics or at least has kept his sermons out of public print.

IN THE MIDST of the Rabbi Jacobs controversy, a landmark decision by the California Supreme Court served to underline that the interests of American Jewry and the country's other minorities, once identical in battling WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) discrimination, are in- creasingly divergent. The San Francisco-based Bank of America, the largest commercial bank in the world, promised that it would "cease from processing documents which discriminate against any party (including friendly foreign powers, such as Israel)."

## Greece wants Olympics to come home for good

ATHENS. — A SEVEN-METRE LONG photograph of the stadium at ancient Olympia dominates the offices of the Greek Secretary-General of Sports, Constantinos Papanastasiou, and his explanations of why the Olympic Games should return to their country of origin are based on appeals to the Olympic ideal of ancient Greece.

In his original proposal of a return to Olympia, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis suggested that if Greece became the perma- nent site of the Olympics then much of the commercialism, chauvinism, racism and political exploitation of the Games would be avoided.

"There is something sacred in the atmosphere of Greece," Papanastasiou claims, and he argues that just as an ancient time a cease-fire was held during the Games, so the same could happen to- day.

Since sending its plan to Lord Killanin, President of the Inter- national Olympic Committee, at the end of July, Greece has apparently made no written follow-up. Its idea is that its proposal should be discussed at the meeting of the International Committee due in 1978. Moscow has already been chosen as the site of the 1980 Games and various cities, including Los Angeles and Teheran, have submitted their candidacies for 1984. The Greeks argue that this makes it politically inappropriate to press their case for Games before those in 1988.

"reverse discrimination" by op-ponents — was clearly un-constitutional.

The decision was warmly hailed by the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, which had taken an active part in the two-year long suit against the university, and by Jewish parents. The latter fear that their sons and daughters, who are vastly over-represented in the university population, are likely to suffer first if competition for scarce classroom seats in professional schools are decided on any basis but scholastic ability.

On the other hand, strong resent-ment toward the court decision has been expressed by black and Mexican-American student groups, who see their gains of the past years imperilled if the California ruling is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court and applied by other states.

A footnote: The plaintiff in the case was a white student of Norwegian extraction, but both his attorney and the Supreme Court judge writing the majority decision are prominent members of the Jewish community.

CALIFORNIA gave its 750,000 Jews an even greater cause for satisfac- tion when Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed into law a bill prohibiting the state's companies from participating in the Arab economic boycott against Israel.

The law, widely hailed as the toughest of its kind in the United States, goes well beyond current Federal regulations which forbid companies from taking part in business transactions which dis- criminate against U.S. citizens (read, companies with Jewish di- rectors.)

The California law, in effect, ad- ditionally forbids a company from signing contracts with Arab businessmen which require assurances that the firm is not engaged in business with Israel.

One day following enactment of the law, the Bank of America, which had been charged by a Congressional committee with processing more boycott-related letters of credit than any other U.S. bank, announced that it would comply fully with the new law. The San Francisco-based Bank of America, the largest commercial bank in the world, promised that it would "cease from processing documents which discriminate against any party (including friendly foreign powers, such as Israel)."



Gilad, a kibbutznik, refreshes himself in the fields of Kiryat Anavim. (Mike Goldberg)

## Drink yourself healthy

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Although Israel lies in the middle of the "kidney stone belt" which encircles the world, there is a very cheap and highly efficient way of keeping kidney stones down to a minimum.

"Simply drink plenty of water."

This is the advice offered by Professor Maurice Firstater, President of the Israel Urological Society, which is playing host to the New York section of the American Urological Association. Several hundred members of this Association, led by its president, Dr. Harry Grabstald, will meet for a week-long scientific conference at the Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem, beginning today (November 8).

(The American Urological Association is so large that it has eight regional sections.)

"Israelis do not drink enough water or other liquids," Prof. Firstater says. "Enough" is measured not by in- take of liquid, but by output, which should be between 1.5 and two litres a day.

"In the U.S., and most European countries, the first thing you are served in a restaurant is a pitcher of water. In every office and every fac- tory, you will find the proverbial 'water cooler.' But not in Israel," he says.

On the other hand, there are no special urological problems in Is- rael, which in this respect is on the same footing as most European and North American countries.

Moreover, urological medical stan- dards in Israel are high, as is shown by the fact that one day of the week- long session will be led by Israeli scientists.

This is a rare occurrence in the annals of the New York section of the AUA which holds many of its meetings abroad "to meet their counterparts in other countries."

One of the problems facing urologists in Israel (as in other Western countries) is the early diagnosis of congenital defects of the urinary tract. "If these are caught early and surgical intervention per- formed, many of the chronic ailments of middle — and old — age can be avoided," says Prof. Firstater.

There are 15 urological departments with 500 beds in 15 Israeli hospitals. It is hoped soon to add such departments to the hospitals in Ashdod, Eilat and Tiberias (Poriya Hospital).

Several of the scientific lectures will certainly attract attention beyond their limited scientific circle. For example, there is one on "Ex- perience with Penile Prostheses."

According to a newsletter which reached the Israel Urological Society recently, sent by a physician in Texas, there are three factors which reduce male potency: alcoholism, marijuana, and smoking. "Males who give up smoking can increase their potency by up to 40 per cent," the Texas physician claims.

## MUSIC REVIEWS / Yohanan Boehm Inspired evening

triumph for conductor and orchestra alike.

Alfred Brendel is a representative of that new trend in musical inter- pretation which tends to play down emotional involvement, resulting in a certain coolness and objectivity stemming from a purely intellectual approach. Needless to say, this is a perfectly legitimate attitude and carries conviction, particularly if ex- pressed by such an artist as Mr. Brendel, whose technical resources and musical understanding is irreproachable.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Israel Broadcasting Authority), — Shmuel Friedman, conductor; Arieh Vardi, piano; Daniel Fradkin, viola d'amore (Jerusalem Theatre-November 2); Karol Salomon: Symphonic Suite on Greek Themes; Vivaldi: Concerto in D for viola; Elisei: 3 Movements from "L'Arlésienne"; Schumann: Piano Concerto in a minor; Shostakovich: "Merry Ditties," Concerto for Orchestra.

THIS mixed salad of a programme was probably concocted to provide something for everybody, but had no musical inner connection or external contrast. Salomon's Greek Suite, written in the early 'forties, is still

very attractive because of its melodious content and masterful orchestral treatment. From my memories of being a member of the orchestra when the work was first performed — with the composer con- ducting — most of the tempi seemed too fast, and some of their charm was lost in the haste. Daniel Fradkin's viola d'amore has none of the richness of tone of a full-size viola. Its attraction is a matter of purely historical interest. But his playing was marked by a very fluent and clean technique, and the work is one of Vivaldi's nicest.

The excerpts from "L'Arlésienne" (Carillon was printed in the programme as Carillon) were com- pletely out of place in such a symphonic programme. In addition, the presentation was slipshod and rather crude, doing no credit to the JSO.

Arieh Vardi's reading of the solo part in the Schumann Concerto was colourless as it lacked dynamic con- trasts (meaning not only loud or soft) and signs of a personal inter- pretation. The orchestra sounded, in general, more like a team of men either because of inattentiveness or lack of precision in the conductor's directional signs. Finally, the Shostakovich Concerto may bear witness (as the announcer told us) that he is a master of orchestration and rhythm, but the musical harvest was very poor and rather annoying in its empty insistence.

## Contract education

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

becoming increasingly popular," Gross says. "Because we are part of the State University, and our programmes are continuously evaluated by it, the credits attained here under our auspices have a better chance of being accepted in other American universities than if a student came on his own."

The new concept of "contract education" is actively applied in the Rockland programme here. Under this system, a student meets with an adviser from the university and the two draw up a contract stating what the student must do to earn his degree, or credits toward his degree. The contract is designed to be flexible and to meet the student's in- dividual needs and goals, without a lowering of academic level.

An example is a girl who wanted to learn how to teach English as a

foreign language and was also in- terested in researching the eating habits of different Jewish com- munities in Israel. Both subjects (and most particularly, English teaching) could be learned in a formal classroom setting, but there was also the possibility of learning from practical experience. According to this girl's contract, her studies here will include tutoring children in English at their homes, under the supervision of an experienced teacher of English teachers. At the same time, she will establish rapport with the families and learn about their diet. She will have reading assignments, papers to write and other academic requirements, but she will also have personal involve- ment with what she studies.

Rockland's Jerusalem office, staffed by Gross and two assistants, helps and counsels the students during their stay here in everything from technical problems of registra- tion to personal difficulties.

Rockland is looking for ways to ex- pand its programme, perhaps to a higher than community college (two- year) level or perhaps to serve Israeli students in some way.

## DO IT YOURSELF / Meir Factor Ways of putting up shelves

THE LARGE variety of shelf sup- port systems available locally can be divided basically into two groups: those that require a fair amount of care to set up level and those that are very easy.

The first group includes the simple angle bracket and the slotted strip. The difficulty, if it can be called that, is to level the two sets of slotted strips or the two brackets.

The method used with a bracket is to put up one bracket, levelling with a spirit level. Then place the shelf over it with the spirit level on the shelf and place the other bracket in its required position when the shelf is level. Mark the drilling holes, remove the shelf and fix the bracket. With the slotted strip, the upper

hole for one strip is drilled at the re- quired height. Screw the strip on and allow it to fall by gravity, to a ver- tical position. The lower hole can then be marked. With the first strip secured, the second strip is hooked into the slots near the top of the strip, but not covering the fixing hole. Another arm is set up identically on the second strip. The latter is pressed against the wall a distance away from the first and the shelf placed on them and levelled. Mark the upper hole for the second strip and the drill. Use the gravity method to mark the lower hole.

The easy group comprises a 2m. long iron channel into which a piece of iron slides and over which the bracket arm is clipped. The piece of

iron has a bolt and threaded plate which, when tightened, bind the iron securely to the channel. The adjust- ment is variable, because there are no set positions, as with the slotted strip. To put up such a system, the upper hole is drilled and then, at the required distance away, the second strip is fixed. Both strips are allowed to hang free vertically and the remaining holes are marked and drilled.

The ease of this system lies in that if strips are marked up at, for exam- ple, 20cm., it is immaterial if one is at 30cm. The shelf can be adjusted at will. The system is also extremely strong and neat, but it's fairly expen- sive.

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# TIME TO TEST YOUR TYRES

A car's brakes only stop the wheels from turning; it's the tyres which make contact with the road and really bring your car to a halt. POST reporter ZE'EV SCHUL tells you how to take care of your tyres.

With winter just around the corner, this is the time to take a good, critical look at those old faithfuls, the tyres on your car.

Chances are that the next time you may want to do so, you won't be able to get a good objective ringside view, since the grooves will probably be caked over with mud, as will be the cracks and other blemishes you should know about — now.

Unless you happen to live in Jerusalem, Upper Galilee or some Golan outpost, one set of tyres should serve you nicely throughout the year. It won't make much of a difference whether you have radials or regular tyres on your car — beyond the overall advantages radials have on a year-round basis, which include improved cornering and high-speed performance. But for the 90kmh speed limits on our motorways and the limits of 80kmh or less just about everywhere else, a regular tyre will perform well and live up to all on-the-road requirements.

For those who think they may have to endure a couple of days of snow and are dependent on their car for off-the-road performance or other hard tasks, the S + M variety (snow and mud) is definitely recommended as a second set.

The Germans who treat their cars like pet sex objects would consider any car without a second set of tyres an indecently exposed. Winter doesn't really begin there until the ceremonial of changing the tyres has been observed (it used to be storing coal in the cellar in my youth — but things have changed).

Now, the S + M's are very rugged in their appearance and those who want to spruce up the look of their car, giving it a pseudo-military appearance with the help of these bulky wheels, had better be warned. These are noisy tyres — and they are also not suitable for fast driving in dry weather. Each of the (square) rubber treads "works" independently, and there is a very real danger that one of them may snap off — or rather your tyres — for the winter?

Well, first of all, there is the tread inspection. Two millimetres is the minimum legal depth any tread groove should have. The simplest way of checking for yourself is to use a ten agora piece. If any part of the figure remains visible above the edge of the groove, after you press the coin into it, it is time you replaced your tyres. In other words — play safe and give your tyres a couple of extra millimetres of tread above the legal minimum.

Unless you have this amount of tread on your tyres, chances are that you will need two or three times the normal distance to brake — and that you may swerve while you're at it. The recommended tread has a zig-zag pattern with horizontal water escape vents. These vents prevent your wheels from "aquaplaning", that is, skimming over the surface of wet pavement without real contact with it, thus robbing your car of all braking power.

Check the carcass (tyre body) for cuts. Any tyre that has a deep horizontal cut, especially if it slices through the inner fibre reinforcements, should be replaced.

Needless to say, it is highly desirable to have matching patterns on all four wheels and also, if possible, an equal degree of wear on all wheels.

Tyre pressure should be checked. The recommended pressure on cold tyres — with four passengers and a maximum baggage load in the car should be around 24 lbs on the front tyres and 27 lbs on the rear wheels.

Ignore that "flat" look of your radials. They are built to look that way and their tread is relatively stronger than their sidewalls, giving them a bulging effect on the sides and a flat contact on the road surface. Do not overinflate your tyres, especially not on an empty car (the tyre pressure will increase with driving and passenger loads).

Last, but certainly not least, use your own pressure gauge. I find the dial type — although expensive — most reliable. You cannot trust most of the pressure gauges attached to air tanks at petrol stations. Overinflating your tyres may give you a bumpy ride and a hard time fighting the steering wheel. Underinflating may have a similar effect on your steering and may also damage your tyres beyond repair.

When in doubt — buy new.

I wouldn't touch a reconditioned tyre.

I would also recommend being patriotic. My car came from the factory with brand-name foreign tyres. They were all faulty (slip-tical, with bumps). The fact that locally made tyres are successfully exported to the tune of \$38m. this year speaks for itself. Exports go also to the U.S., where Israeli snow and mud tyres have turned out to be best sellers and it is now fashionable to drive "Jewish tyres." They are also exported to Germany, Italy and Australia.

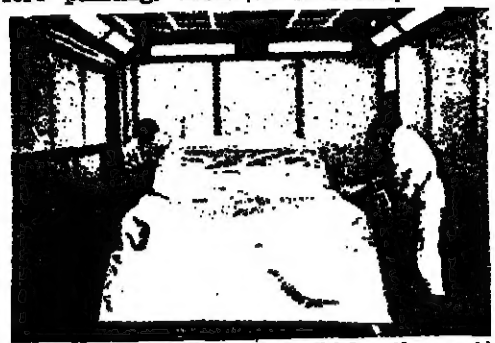
One good reason for not buying foreign makes is that if they are fresh out of the factory and sold by an authorized local representative they may cost up to 50 per cent more than the IL460 you have to spend on a top-quality Israeli steel radial tubeless tyre, 165 by 13 rim size.

On the other hand you may find well known brands offered here at dumping prices. Chances are that you may be buying a vintage tyre, produced several years ago. Tyres, like burgundy, the experts say, turn "sour" after a number of years. Rubber deteriorates even without being exposed to our sun and soaring temperatures.

This is an instance where it definitely pays to buy blue-white.

## New Car Painting System

A modern, technically advanced system for painting cars, an exact copy of the method used in factories abroad, is now available in Israel. The system, which allows the use of original paints, was developed by a very large international paint manufacturer. It is known as the Low Bake Paint System. The process is carried out in a hermetically sealed oven, which is completely free of dust, dirt and gaseous pollutants. The oven is maintained at an even, stable temperature. These conditions ensure that painting and drying will be carried out under the ideal conditions necessary for successful painting with original paints. In a booklet issued this year by the Israel Institute of Productivity, the method of painting in an oven was referred to as the most efficient of all the systems. Mifalei Zvia Mechonot Ltd. (Car Painting Enterprises) has set up a plant in Kiryat Arye for painting cars by this new modern method. A first class team has been trained to operate the plant, making use of the expert knowledge and experience gained by similar plants in Europe. Every car is painted, supremely well — the paint job is on a par with that of a brand new car. The plant also has a professional panel-beating team, which takes care of any repairs necessary before painting. Damage to a car's body is guaranteed. The plant offering this service goes by one name — Mifalei Zvia Mechonot Ltd. Beware of imitations. Their phone number is 03-926060.



(Advertisement)

## STOCKS

### turnover record set

Post Reporter  
Over for stocks and bonds IL45m. set a new Tel Aviv stock exchange record for turnover in IL3m. shares were traded as the points to 228. Shares added 14. Discount A was 505.

Large issues General 3 to the good at the shares in the ahead. Insurance 1st day with only the land develop state share group bidding continued to point advance to gained 10 to 267. Insured to share the IL shares were 32 97, while the IL2.5 Paper Mill, on the 6.5 to 210. Elite 24 point jump to 7.11.76 4.11.76

338. Polygon moved ahead by 17 to 322. Investment issues were mixed but Bank Leumi investment was 4.5 higher at 224. Pilyon gained 9 to 380.

In spite of the very strong volume index-linked bonds were mixed with no outstanding price trend visible throughout the list. Notable was a large offer of \$150,000 Natad investment dollars. The amount, however, was easily absorbed without any change of price.

### Most active issues

Bank Leumi	228+8	IL2,921,200
L.D.R.	262+1	IL 622,900
Hapoalim	285+1	IL 262,500
Shares Traded:	IL20.5m.	
Variables:	IL 8.4m.	
Bonds Traded:	IL28.2m.	
Natad: IL3m. n.m.rptg	9.87 n.c.	
Offer:	\$150,000	
Turnover:	\$180,000	

1st Land Dev.	183	181
Solid Bond 10% pref.	224	226
Property & Building	274	276
Leumi	209	208
Mehadrin	274	283
J.C.P. Chrus	164	164
Natad	267	267
Pri Or Ltd.	250	247
Rasoco - 9% pref.	130	130
Leumi	123	120
INDUSTRIAL		
Leumi - B	759	750
Elco - 2.5	373	360
Electra - 5	265	266
Argamam - 5%	353	345
Ala - C	195	195
Dub	385	387
Elco Wire & Cable	114.5	113
Elco	1088	1077
Chem & Phosphates	149	152.3
Paper Mills	210	215.5
Asaf "P"	157	158
Leumi	180	180
Leumitan 9% pref.	338	314
Elita	189.5	184
Shemen - 9% pref.	72	71.0
Elron - 2	133	124
Frutaron (New)	126	128
INVESTMENT		
COMPAKERS		
Elita	178	283
Israel Central Trade	241	229
Hapoalim	226	226
Wolston - IL10	172	172
Amos	177	150
Discount	243	247
United Mizrahi	221.5	215.5
Leumi	224	215.5
Leumitan	280	271
Chal	210	210
Cial Industries	161	168
FUEL OIL		
AND UTILITIES		
Natad OTC	630	619
Lapidoth OTC	970	980
Jordan Exploration	726	726
Jordan Warrant	726	613
Delek C	228	228
Israel Electric Corp.	179	180

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U.S. Dollar	8.5774 8.6032
Sterling	13.5595 14.0296
DM	3.5384 3.5579
French Fr.	1.7153 1.7238
Dutch Fl.	3.3893 3.4062
Swiss Fr.	3.5062 3.5235
Rand	9.2405 9.2897

### INTERBANK LONDON

SPOT RATES:	
Dollar	1.6395/95 per \$
DM	2.4225/25 per \$
Swiss Fr.	2.4450/50 per \$
Lira	865/868 per \$
Belgium Fl.	\$7.113/135 per \$
Dutch Fl.	2.5240/55 per \$
Yen	204.90/10 per \$
French Fr.	4.9860/80 per \$
Gold price:	\$124.75-125.50

### FORWARD RATES:

1 Mos.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
\$/£	1.6230/250	1.5920/940
DM/\$	2.4190/210	2.4155/175
Sw. Fr./\$	2.4370/390	2.4240/355

## New Egged chief demands State aid without strings

HAIFA—The Egged bus cooperative, nurtured into a giant transport monopoly by successive Labour-led governments, has now served notice that it will no longer take orders from the Government. The chairman-designate of the newly-elected Egged management, Amnon Bogin, told a meeting of members here that "Egged will no longer subsidize the travelling public, or take orders from the Government."

He said Egged's debts were now approaching the IL1b. mark, and the interest on them alone amounted to IL200m. this year, with the deficit growing by IL10m. a month.

The new management would demand that the Government help Egged with its immediate financing problems until the reorganization it has planned can be carried out. The plan includes retiring 600 members on pension, and cost-accounting fare scales.

Bogin announced that, in future, the Government would have to subsidize the unprofitable bus lines, if it wanted the cheap fares to continue on them, while Egged would lower fares on profitable routes.

## Problem of orphaned cars

By ALEXANDER ZVIELLI  
An old, dust-covered and rusted Vauxhall Cresta car with the barely legible registration number 615293 has been parked for many months in Rehov Ibn Gvirol in Jerusalem's Rehavia Quarter.

The car appears to have been abandoned.

Will the owner ever come forward to claim his possession? Maybe he is a university professor, abroad for his sabbatical year, who intends to drive his car again on his return. Few people seem to care about this ecological black spot, this security trap, this traffic and parking obstacle.

The neighbours have complained to the police, but without results. A policeman eventually arrived and questioned some of the neighbours about the unknown owner and his whereabouts. Does our police not have any better means of tracing a car owner?

A high police officer said privately that if this car had been parked in one of the more busy thoroughfares, it would have been towed away long ago. The fact that it occupies a valuable parking space in the immediate vicinity of national institutions and almost opposite the Transport Ministry seems to bother no one.

Would it be too much to ask the authorities for the creation of a car park, far from the city centre, where motorists, at a fee, could leave their vehicles for longer periods? Could perhaps Jerusalem give the lead to other cities by setting up such a car cemetery and long-term parking facility in some remote district?

## Reservists help MPs during Road Safety Month

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
During this year's Road Safety Month of November soldiers on reserve duty will for the first time join the Military Police in their various activities of safety education and checking.

All the reservists called up for this duty belong to a new unit made up of people who deal with problems of road safety in their civilian lives. Most of them belong to the Road Safety Research Centre attached to the Technion. The reservists will join regular MP's on patrols to catch speeding army drivers and to check the roadworthiness of vehicles. They will also give safety lectures and distribute prizes to safe drivers.



RENAULT  
Grand Prix d'Esthétique Industrielle  
1976

At the Motor Fair which took place recently in Paris, the makers of "Renault" received the Grand Prize 1976 for Product Design. The three new "Renault" models exhibited were the main attraction for visitors and experts alike.

The "Renault 5 G.T.L.", a technological revolution, has a 1298 cc. engine which uses a litre of benzine per 21 kilometres! The engine is designed to allow for driving in 4th gear in built-up areas. There are also improvements for comfort and added safety. The "Renault 20," described as the "Renault American-style," has everything an American car can offer plus the economy of a "Renault."

The "Renault 14" is a cross between the "Renault 12" and the "Renault 16."

The "Renault" company exhibited a total of 46 different models, from saloon cars and sports cars to commercial vans.

## Prepare Your Car for Winter Campaign

operates throughout November

Give your car a "winter check" at any authorized garage. The check includes brakes, steering, windscreen wipers, lights and tyres, and costs IL15 (IL5 for the lights, IL10 for the mechanical check up).

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Road Safety Month Headquarters

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## Gestures that become precedents

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE not to sympathize with employees of Assis in Ramat Gan, faced with the shutdown of a veteran plant in which, as one of them phrased it, "we have buried the best years of our working life." At the same time it is not possible to condone their resort to a violent device — locking in their managers. Such methods must be condemned in the strongest terms and it is unfortunate that the Histadrut did not do so.

Closures of plants by management should however no longer be a surprise. Workers must be getting used to the idea (unfamiliar in the days of perpetual boom) that companies are liable to go out of business. There is no such thing as immortality, neither among human beings nor among fruit-canning establishments.

We cited in this column yesterday a prediction that 15,000 industrial workers will have to change their place of employment during the next decade, as a result of the free-trade treaty with Europe. Assis is not the first. Stormy scenes took place when Timna had to cut staff, Friedman in Jerusalem, and Ashdod Motors. Nothing helped; dismissals took place all the same.

There is one problem, however, that continues to jar, and does require regulation; it concerns severance pay. In the past the Government, always ready to placate those who shout loud enough, paid out sums over and above the call of duty — and this, of course, promptly became a precedent. The oil workers at Abu Rodeis, and subsequently the copper miners at Timna, were granted "increased severance pay."

But privately-owned companies that close down in whole or in part owing to financial losses are not flush enough to do the same. They cannot, like the Government, call on the Accountant-General. They point out that they have only put aside what they are obliged to disburse under the labour contract.

This problem may find its solution when the new pension law comes into force. It will be necessary then to start again from scratch. Persons leaving a place of employment will take with them, in place of severance pay, their accumulated rights to a comprehensive pension.

It will be good if the Government learns by then to abide by its own labour contracts, which means paying out what it has to — neither less, nor more either. If there is a case for paying more, that obligation should be embodied in the collective agreement.

The point has to be laboured, because the Government seems never to know where it should be drawing the line. Civil aviation workers recently struck for extra pay — in breach of their collective agreement — to equate them with employees in outside companies (El Al and Israel Aircraft Industries). Was the Transport Ministry really unaware that once they yielded, other civil servants in the airport (starting with the customs officials) would demand the same, and the entire civil service would follow?

Just as "increased severance pay" became a precedent for the Assis canning plant, so the extra IL350 a month paid in Lod has become a precedent for 60,000 civil servants. The authorities always fall into the same trap; each time they are taken by surprise. The result is what happened in Ramat Gan last week-end, and what will probably occur at Ben-Gurion Airport during the coming days.

## ISRAELI PRESS

SEVERAL papers refer to the strike at the Assis plant in Ramat Gan, where two management officials were held captive in the factory over the weekend while the workers staged a sit-in.

HA'ARETZ (Independent) severely condemns the workers for resorting to this method in their struggle for adequate severance pay for veteran workers who are to be laid off because the plant is being moved to another town. "This is not a prank by children. The workers assumed the powers to withhold elementary freedom from the management representatives. This was a criminal act, even though there were no threats or violence."

"Even though the directors, anxious to avert violent clashes, deliberately refrained from calling in the police, it is hard to understand

the behaviour of the police. Was the conflict in Assis a family quarrel, in which neither side wanted police intervention or a flagrant violation of public order in which the police were duty-bound to intervene?"

The paper fears that this failure of the police to take action will encourage other workers' groups to similar action.

DAVAR (Histadrut) in its first leader also condemns the strikers for overstepping the limits in proper labour relations, and praises the managers involved for their restraint. "There is only one solution to the problems at Assis — negotiations between the workers' representatives and management, with participation of the Histadrut, for a settlement that will avert arbitrary dismissals and ensure adequate compensation where dismissals cannot be avoided."

## POSTSCRIPTS

EVER SINCE last January, Israel's political astrologer, Mr. Dan Pecker, had been foretelling that Ford would defeat Carter. Asked to explain why his forecast went wrong, he told The Jerusalem Post last week that apparently the American people's desire for change, owing to the depth of the Watergate trauma was stronger than the influence of "the stars in their courses." He could only describe this as a freak phenomenon.

He might have remembered the well-known quotation from Shakespeare. "Men, at some time are masters of their fates." The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, / But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

However, Mr. Pecker sees two difficult years ahead for Jimmy Carter, who may find it difficult to keep his wide smile when confronting problems with his staff and the American public who will expect him to live up to his election promises. But Israelis can relax, according to our own astrologer — good relations will reign between the White House and this country. Y.O.

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# AS OTHERS SEE US

Rude manners, extortionate prices, tax dodgers and shopkeepers beating the system, a phoney capitalism and a travesty of socialism are what ROGER RADFORD found here on a recent visit. But it may not be too late to change, he says.

LONDON. —

THE PRETTY GIRL behind the cosmetics counter in Tel Aviv's Kol-Bo Shalom shrugged her shoulders and said apologetically: "Kacha zeh, ma la'asot?" — that's how it is, what can I do?

I suppose there was no other response I could expect to my exclamation of astonishment: "How on earth does that jar of Avon hand cream cost IL29 VAT here when it costs the equivalent of only IL2, including VAT, in London?"

The girl's answer was typical of the average Israeli's response to the price distortion that is so widespread. The consumer is so conditioned to paying higher and higher prices for the same goods every week that he is no longer able to differentiate between a fair price and an extortionate one.

One shopkeeper handed me a bottle of baby oil which had been marked up from IL3 to IL10 at four different stages. Each time he shrugged off the old price and wrote the new one alongside it.

When VAT was imposed at 8 per cent, many prices rose by 30 per cent. When the consumer has to fork out IL6,000 for a washing machine or IL3,000 for a food mixer, someone somewhere along the line is making a huge profit — and it is not the Government.

IT HAD BEEN five years since I had last visited the Tel Aviv Country Club, then an almost exclusive retreat of big businessmen. But this time it was packed to capacity with the nouveau riche, the small shopkeepers and businessmen who have little to fear from price control or competition.

There was a powerful aura of affluence. But affluence based on what? How can there be so much affluence when the country is financially crippled? I had the distinct impression a lot of American money was ending up where it shouldn't. "Listen, odon," the taxi driver boasted, "I earn IL2,000 a month and I only pay taxes on a fraction of that. They'll never catch me. The system is in such a balaagan here that I've got nothing to fear, and believe me, there's thousands like me. We couldn't live if we didn't fiddle the system and con each other."

Perhaps that is why it costs more to get a taxi licence than I'm likely to save in my lifetime. With Israel the most heavily taxed country in the world, inflation running at 35 per cent, and price distortion so extensive, it is no wonder that this sort of corruption is widespread.

After 25 years of nationhood, the

Israeli character is still in its formative years. But the policy of "Live now, to hell with tomorrow" is undermining the very existence of the State in a way which Arab terrorists or armies could never do.

The idealism of the early settlers has been replaced by the profit motive gone mad. There is capitalism of the worst kind and a combination of stifling bureaucracy, corruption, and inefficiency that is called socialism.

MANNERS ARE almost nonexistent. If you argue and shout enough, push and shove enough, you'll get your way. Getting into Bloomfield Stadium is no easier than buying a stamp at the post office. The trouble with socialist Ephraim Kishon is that nobody takes him seriously. There comes a time when laughing has to stop and re-evaluation has to start.

This is the country that wants to attract oil from the West. This is the country, that is heading towards Zion and probably a contraction of job opportunities that will force us to become a partner in a firm that is going to the wall.

This is the country that wants me to give up my security and the equivalent of IL7,000 a month for struggle and IL3,000 a month.

Oh, I hear the conglomeration of the Zion Idealogue: Shame on you, they say, there is no finer thing in life for a Jew than to live in the Land, with all its hardships.

And I answer: Shame on you for pleading for aliyah from the West when you don't really want it, can't cope with it, and are even afraid of it. Yes, afraid. For if we all decided to come — not just the .06 per cent from America or the .25 per cent from Britain — you'd soon cry stop!

For the East European-type bureaucracy that feeds upon corruption would come tumbling down about your ears. Your ridiculous and muddled parliamentary system, designed for weak government, would collapse. The religious parties with their disproportionate power would have no mandate to meddle. The monolith of the Histadrut would crumble, impotent to further blackmail any government into foregoing wage restraint.

No more wages linked to the cost-of-living index. No more price distortion. No more widespread corruption. No more socialism of the type that lets the public's teeth go rotten because they can't afford to pay for fillings. No more socialism of the type that lets people wait from four to seven years for a telephone at a cost (now) of thousands of pounds.

No more bargaining over what should be a fixed-price article. Do you still want us?

LOGICALLY, unless there is mass persecution of Jews in America and Western Europe, there can be no huge increase in aliyah from these areas. So why spend millions trying? Why spend millions on giving Western immigrants rights when a frightening percentage of them soon flee back to their countries of origin, when young Israeli couples become yordim because they can't afford a home of their own?

When a determined revolutionary like our own David Solomon reigns as head of the English-speaking department of Tnuat Aliya, is there any hope of changing anything? If this courageous young man was beaten by the system, then what change do we mere mortals have? As press officer for the British Aliya Movement my task is to boost aliyah. But I must tell the truth as I see it.

I must tell British Jews that if they do not have pots of money or a cast-iron ideology, they should not go. I must tell them not to accept promises at face value, not to put any reliance in contracts. I must tell them that if they do not have *protektzia* in any form, life may be even more difficult at the beginning.

But I will also tell them that some English families do make it; that there are decent folk in the villages and kibbutzim; that there are decent folk in the British Zionist Federation who will assist them in obtaining loans and circumventing bureaucracy.

I'll tell them that Israel needs aliyah even if it really does not want it. And I'll tell them that I'll join them when the Israelis start loving each other in time of peace, not only in time of war.

IF ONLY the quality of the Israeli in his home, office, and store could match the quality of the Israeli on the battlefield — after all, it's the same citizen.

If there is to be prolonged peace on its borders, Israel must win the war within with sweeping reforms of the parliamentary system, bureaucracy, and even character.

But as a colleague remarked: "If Israel succeeds in reforming itself, it will be the only country to have gone from chaos to democracy rather than from chaos to dictatorship."

Perhaps Israel is the only country in the world that could do that. Let's hope so.

The writer, aged 25 and married to an Israeli, is press officer of the British Aliya Movement. He lived in Tel Aviv in 1947-71.

## READERS' LETTERS

### STRIKES: ORGANIZED SABOTAGE?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I have watched the Israeli scene for some years now and am struck by the steady deterioration of all that was specifically true for, and valuable in this country and its people. There is hardly an organization or an enterprise without strikes and disputes — and the nefarious results are so uniformly detrimental that one cannot help wondering whether they are the outcome of a systematically organized sabotage campaign.

I realize that those who strike or protest have much to complain about, but I think it is unlikely that they would resort to methods which are most likely to cause maximum damage to Israel, and always at critical times.  
It would certainly be cheaper and easier for Israel's enemies to bring our country to its knees through economic sabotage than through war and terror.

M. SELEER  
Jerusalem.

### BUYING FROM SEARS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In his article, "Israeli consumer and aliyah" (October 13), Richard Abila states: "Israelis could obtain one (electric coffee percolator) for the lower price, plus Israeli taxes, via the Sears Roebuck Mail Order Catalogue."

Provided one has such a catalogue, how does one go about paying for these articles? Will Sears Roebuck accept an Israeli check or money-order made out in Israeli pounds at the legal rate of exchange?

HELEN WEINSTOCK  
Ashkelon.

Richard Abila replies:  
These questions sent me back into the "wilds" of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The result was a bit of a shock. I am afraid that the Government (or at least parts of it) is more to blame, even for that part of excessive import prices consisting of inflated importers' markups, than I thought. Commerce and Industry follow the contradictory, but — for Israel — much more traditional approach of setting obstacles to individual imports at every step (if you don't have money abroad).

One significant fact to the good: I was told that Israelis may order any item up to a price of \$50 without an import licence, and the banks are instructed to make foreign currency available. This bit of freedom, if known and used, could effectively lower inflated markups on a multitude of "luxury" items (e.g. phonographs, percolators, etc.) selling here for IL1,000 or 2,000.

The Sears Catalogue is available at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Jerusalem, for one place, and I suggest you ask your bank about payment details.

### DEMANDS OF THE SOCIAL WORKERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In his article, "Wage issue," (October 29) David Krivine doubts that there is any justification for the social workers' demands. This prevailing lack of awareness in the press, the public and apparently even the Wage Commission is acutely distressing in view of the fact that the wages of social workers are constantly dropping in comparison with others and they are required to function under increasingly difficult conditions. After months of fruitless attempts to negotiate for reasonable conditions, the social workers have been finally forced to take more stringent action for the first time.

The deteriorating employment

conditions of social workers have resulted in the unnoticed transfer of many qualified social workers into other, more profitable fields. The remaining workers are faced with the impossible task of coping with an increased burden due to the spreading disintegration of the social order and the upsurge of social problems. The lack of social services and community facilities and above all the inability of existing social services to formulate and carry out planned community services are the direct result of the widespread shortage of trained professional social workers in the field.

Michmoret.

### PENFRIENDS

DAVID SHARP of 3129 Independence, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, 72601, is a professional pilot who is planning to visit Israel again next year and would like to have pen-friends here in the meantime. He is interested in the history of Israel, particularly Jerusalem, and colour-slide photography.

### INHUMAN TO SUFFERING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I always thought that a person who chose the medical profession was just a bit more idealistic and concerned for mankind than the average human being. But after watching TV news and reading about the hospital doctors' behaviour, I am completely disillusioned.

Maybe because I am only 17, I cannot understand how the hospital doctors can turn their backs on the country. There must be another way to demand more money — a way which would not cause innocent people to suffer. To hold the country at ransom in such a cruel manner makes me feel hopeless for the future of our nation. If doctors can be so inhuman to suffering, then what hope is there for the rest of us?

Carmiel.

## THE ECONOMIST

November 6, 1976  
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\* Henry goes too  
\* Economy of the 39th President  
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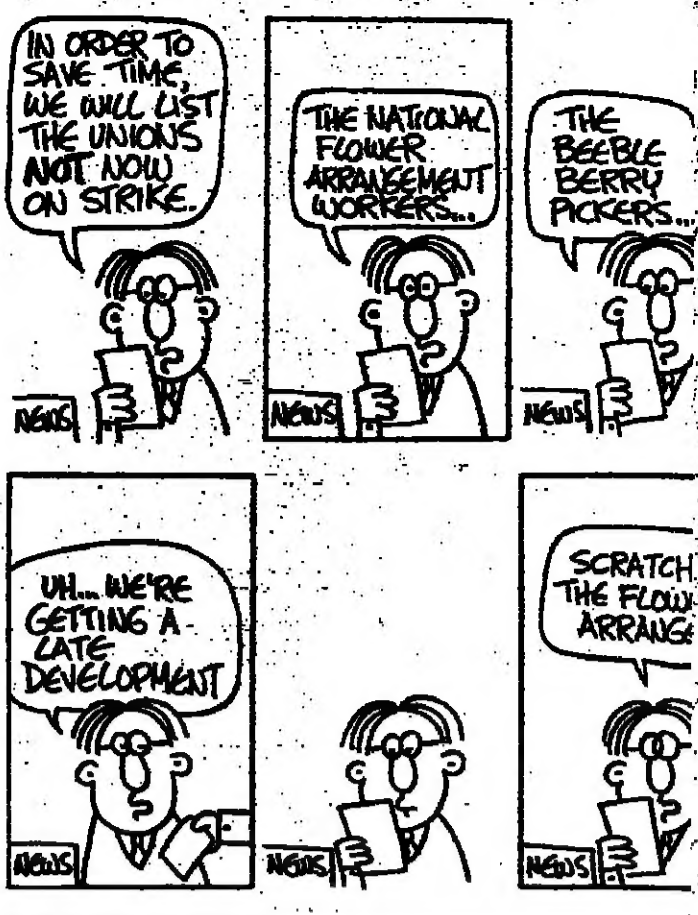
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## Dry Bones



## Tricky transitio

By JOSEPH KRAFT

WASHINGTON. —

THE GRACEFUL NOISES issuing from President Ford and President-elect Carter suggest a happier transition than occurred the last time an incumbent president was defeated at the polls. On that occasion, back in 1932 when Roosevelt beat Hoover, the transition was, in the words of Arthur Schlesinger, "confusion in the void."

Still, more than good will be required to get past the present hiatus smoothly. For a number of complex and interconnected problems — notably the avoidance of economic recession at home and abroad, which is linked with the price of oil, and also the Arab-Israeli conflict — will be surfacing as potential time bombs in the next few weeks.

By far the most urgent matter is the domestic economy. The leading indicators have gone down for two months running. Unemployment is hanging high. Final sales are lagging behind productivity, which suggests little incentive for business to expand on its own.

Unless there is some kind of external stimulus — presumably in the form of a temporary new tax cut — recession could set in again. But the Ford people would almost certainly want a tax cut partial to business, while the Carter administration, as the President-elect indicated in his press conference on Thursday, would want to give demand a shot in the arm by help to consumers.

Moreover, the Carterites have expressed the hope that they can stimulate the economy without touching off new inflationary pressures. So Carter faces the problems of sending a complicated signal to the effect that he will not allow the economy to stagnate but that a stimulus should not be taken by the business community as a green light for higher prices.

The continuation of U.S. recovery is particularly important for allied countries in the industrialized world. All were hard hit by the oil price rise of 1973. Italy is still in an oxygen tent. The French economy is beginning to slip. Britain needs bailing out through an international loan, and the Carter people at least ought to know something about and have a

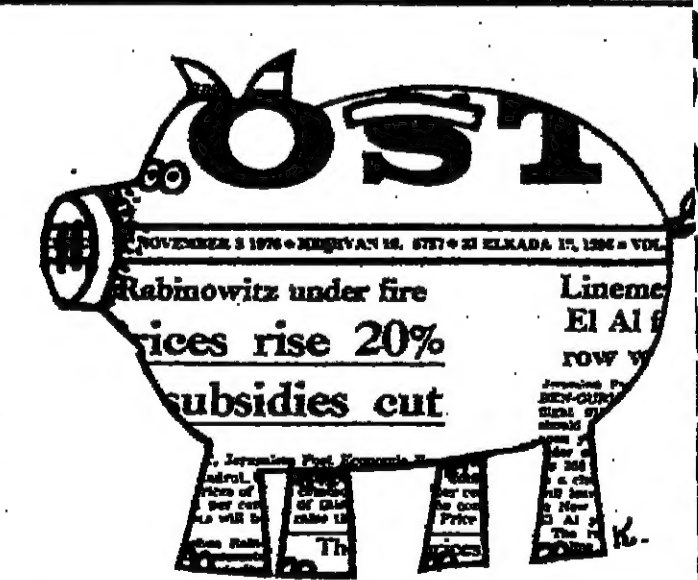
voice in the terms that are worked out.

All these countries, staggered by a new in prices when the members of the oil-exporting cartel, in last week of December, from flashing a complicity on the American economy has an equally complicated to send to the oil producers. Saudi Arabia dominates the market. It tells them — presumably with President Ford and that anything but a very crease would entail drastic

THE PROBLEM of the oil crease leads directly into between Israel and the return for a cooperative oil, the Saudis are bound to settle its disputes with neighbouring states, notably the Syrians, having Lebanese civil war, are a return to their dispute with the Golan Heights. The UN observers who separate Israel and Syria the Golan comes up for the end of this month, before then, accordingly, people will presumably be out with Mr. Ford some understanding about next Middle East.

Similar kinds of under could usefully be worked ing relations with Russia. The death of Mao emergence of Hua Kuo-feng successor means that U.S. needs to trace out with Peking road toward normal relations. At the same time be useful to instigate a campaign by Carter supporting and independent Taiwan has unsettled the Peking re a little.

What this says to me is transition is apt to be far more than the opening notes of between the outgoing and administrations might measure of success lies not by rhetoric but in handling which, if left untended, would serious long-term consequ



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